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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/066,402	01/31/2002	John Crosbie	M-12533 US	3755
757	7590	03/24/2005		
BRINKS HOFER GILSON & LIONE P.O. BOX 10395 CHICAGO, IL 60610			EXAMINER PILLAI, NAMITHA	
			ART UNIT 2173	PAPER NUMBER

DATE MAILED: 03/24/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/066,402

Applicant(s)

CROSBIE ET AL.

Examiner

Namitha Pillai

Art Unit

2173

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on ____.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-45 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) ____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-45 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) ____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☒ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 31 January 2002 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. ____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. ____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>3/29/02, 1/31/02</u> | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: ____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Specification

1. Applicant is reminded of the proper language and format for an abstract of the disclosure.

The abstract should be in narrative form and generally limited to a single paragraph on a separate sheet within the range of 50 to 150 words. It is important that the abstract not exceed 150 words in length since the space provided for the abstract on the computer tape used by the printer is limited. The form and legal phraseology often used in patent claims, such as "means" and "said," should be avoided. The abstract should describe the disclosure sufficiently to assist readers in deciding whether there is a need for consulting the full patent text for details.

The language should be clear and concise and should not repeat information given in the title. It should avoid using phrases which can be implied, such as, "The disclosure concerns," "The disclosure defined by this invention," "The disclosure describes," etc.

The abstract is objected to for exceeding 150 words.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 101

35 U.S.C. 101 reads as follows:

Whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, may obtain a patent therefor, subject to the conditions and requirements of this title.

2. Claims 1-19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 because the claimed invention is directed to non-statutory subject matter. The claims refer to a process, which embodies abstract ideas as opposed to a computer implemented functional system.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

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3. Claims 6-7, 10-12, 14-16, 18, 19, 25, 26, 29-31, 33-38, 44 and 45 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being clearly anticipated by U. S. Patent No. 5, 737, 599 (Rowe et al.), herein referred to as Rowe.

Referring to claim 6, Rowe discloses a process for transmitting images, partitioning a document into a set of images, generating a master slide for the set of images, wherein the master slide comprises common elements of each image in the set of images and generating a mask for each image in the set of images, wherein the mask comprises data that is not included in the master slide (column 3, lines 45-65).

Referring to claims 7 and 26, Rowe discloses compressing the converted master slide and each mask (column 4, lines 1-5).

Referring to claims 10 and 29, Rowe and Dodgen disclose transmitting the compressed master slide and each mask to a mobile computing tool (Rowe, column 3, lines 55-65).

Referring to claims 11 and 30, Rowe discloses applying a first mask associated with a first image in the set to the master slide to build a first slide and applying each subsequent mask to each previously built slide to build the remaining slides in the set (column 4, lines 50-65).

Referring to claims 12 and 31, Rowe discloses applying each mask to the master slide to build new slides (column 4, lines 50-65).

Referring to claims 14 and 33, Rowe discloses generating a table of slides (column 6, lines 52-60).

Referring to claims 15 and 34, Rowe discloses displaying the table to a user and in response to user input, reorganizing an order of the slides listed in the table (column 5, lines 23-30).

Referring to claims 16 and 35, Rowe discloses generating the document via a print command (column 4, lines 24-26).

Referring to claims 18 and 37, Rowe discloses generating one or more master slides and a set of masks for each master slide (column 12, lines 48-58).

Referring to claims 19 and 38, Rowe discloses that the document is generated from a presentation application (column 1, lines 16-20).

Referring to claim 25, Rowe discloses partitioning a document into a set of images, generating a master slide for the set of images, wherein the master slide comprises common elements of each image in the set of images, and wherein each image may be from a different application (column 11, lines 5-25) and generating a mask for each image in the set of images, wherein the mask comprises data that is not included in the master slide (column 3, lines 45-65).

Referring to claim 36, Rowe and Dodgen disclose appending a generated mobile presentation to an existing mobile presentation (column 5, lines 55-60).

Referring to claim 44, Rowe discloses a computer readable storage medium encoded with software instructions to perform the process of claim 6 when executed by a computer (column 9, lines 21-29).

Referring to claim 45, Rowe discloses a signal embedded in a carrier medium and encoded with software instructions to perform the process of claim 6 when executed by a computer (column 9, lines 21-35).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

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(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 1-3, 5, 8, 9, 17, 20-22, 24, 27, 28, 39-41 and 43 are rejected under 35 U.S.C.

103(a) as being unpatentable over U. S. Patent No. 5, 737, 599 (Rowe et al.), herein referred to as Rowe and U. S. Patent No. 6, 453, 329 B1 (Dodgen).

Referring to claims 1, 20 and 39, Rowe discloses generating a document from an application, generating a template and sets of changes to reduce an amount of data representing the document, compressing the template and sets of changes and packing the compressed template and sets of changes into a format (column 3, lines 45-50). Rowe does not state explicitly that the system in use would be a mobile computing tool. Dodgen discloses compressing data and using a template to transmit large amounts of data to a mobile computing tool (see Figure). It would have been obvious for one skilled in the art, at the time of the invention to learn from Dodgen, wherein the computer system receiving the large document would be a mobile computing tool. Both Rowe and Dodgen disclose the use of a general template file, and compression of data to transfer to a computer system, wherein Rowe discloses the details of the compression process as disclosed in the present claims and Dodgen further discloses the need for compression of data when using a mobile computing tool to receive large amounts of data as is found in the documents of Rowe. Hence it would have been obvious for one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to learn from Dodgen to implement the system so that the computer systems accessing the portable data of Rowe would include mobile computing tools.

Referring to claims 2 and 40, Rowe and Dodgen disclose transferring the compressed template and sets of changes to a mobile computing tool (Dodgen, column 5, lines 1-8).

Referring to claims 3, 22 and 41, Rowe discloses that the template comprises a set of common elements in the document and each set of changes represents unique elements for a portion of the document (column 3, lines 55-65).

Referring to claims 5, 24 and 43, Rowe discloses rebuilding the document using the template and the sets of changes (column 12, lines 56-58).

Referring to claims 8 and 27, Rowe discloses packaging the compressed master slide and each mask in a format (column 3, lines 45-50). Rowe does not state explicitly that the system in use would be a mobile computing tool. Dodgen discloses compressing data and using a template to transmit large amounts of data to a mobile computing tool (see Figure). It would have been obvious for one skilled in the art, at the time of the invention to learn from Dodgen, wherein the computer system receiving the large document would be a mobile computing tool. Both Rowe and Dodgen disclose the use of a general template file, and compression of data to transfer to a computer system, wherein Rowe discloses the details of the compression process as disclosed in the present claims and Dodgen further discloses the need for compression of data when using a mobile computing tool to receive large amounts of data as is found in the documents of Rowe. Hence it would have been obvious for one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to learn from Dodgen to implement the system so that the computer systems accessing the portable data of Rowe would include mobile computing tools.

Referring to claims 9 and 28, Rowe and Dodgen disclose that the format is a mobile presentation (Dodgen, column 5, lines 1-8).

Referring to claim 17, Rowe does not state explicitly that the system in use would be a mobile computing tool. Dodgen discloses compressing data and using a template to transmit

large amounts of data to a mobile computing tool (see Figure). Furthermore, Dodgen uses this mobile computing tool so that a new mobile presentation is created by appending a generated mobile presentation to an existing mobile presentation (column 5, lines 55-60). It would have been obvious for one skilled in the art, at the time of the invention to learn from Dodgen, wherein the computer system receiving the large document would be a mobile computing tool. Both Rowe and Dodgen disclose the use of a general template file, and compression of data to transfer to a computer system, wherein Rowe discloses the details of the compression process as disclosed in the present claims and Dodgen further discloses the need for compression of data when using a mobile computing tool to receive large amounts of data as is found in the documents of Rowe. Hence it would have been obvious for one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to learn from Dodgen to implement the system so that the computer systems accessing the portable data of Rowe would include mobile computing tools.

Referring to claim 21, Rowe and Dodgen discloses a mobile computing tool coupled to the computer via a cradle and transferring the template and sets of changes from the computer to the mobile computing tool (Dodgen, see Figure).

5. Claims 4, 23 and 42 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Rowe and Dodgen and further in view of "Graphics Software".

Referring to claims 4 and 42, Rowe and Dodgen do not discloses reducing a color scheme of the generated template and sets of changes before performing compression. "Graphics Software" discloses the use of color dithering, wherein this process involves reducing a color scheme of images. It would have been obvious for one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to learn from the "Graphics Software" article to implement a color reduction process,

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wherein this allows for manipulation of the images for a better display to the user. Rowe discloses the exchange of data, wherein including large amounts of displayed data that involves various types of display devices and compression of the images that are transmitted. The importance of the appearance of these images are apparent in Rowe, wherein further formatting techniques such as reducing the color schemes would allow for images that are transmitted to be better displayed. Hence, one skilled in the art, at the time of the invention would have been motivated to learn from the "Graphics Software" to perform the reducing a color scheme of the generated data. Furthermore, the "Graphics Software" article points out that the operating systems of computer systems will automatically dither (page 1, lines 5-7), wherein this process is clearly an automatic process that occurs based on the operating systems and hence would apply to inventions carried out in these systems.

Referring to claim 23, Rowe discloses generating one or more templates and associated sets of changes (column 3, lines 55-65). Rowe and Dodgen do not disclose reducing a color scheme of the generated templates and associated sets of changes. "Graphics Software" discloses the use of color dithering, wherein this process involves reducing a color scheme of images. It would have been obvious for one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to learn from the "Graphics Software" article to implement a color reduction process, wherein this allows for manipulation of the images for a better display to the user. Rowe discloses the exchange of data, wherein including large amounts of displayed data that involves various types of display devices and compression of the images that are transmitted. The importance of the appearance of these images are apparent in Rowe, wherein further formatting techniques such as reducing the color schemes would allow for images that are transmitted to be better displayed. Hence, one

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skilled in the art, at the time of the invention would have been motivated to learn from the “Graphics Software” to perform the reducing a color scheme of the generated data. Furthermore, the “Graphics Software” article points out that the operating systems of computer systems will automatically dither (page 1, lines 5-7), wherein this process is clearly an automatic process that occurs based on the operating systems and hence would apply to inventions carried out in these systems.

6. Claims 13, 32 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Rowe and further in view of “Graphics Software”.

Referring to claims 13 and 32, Rowe does not disclose reducing a color scheme of the master slide and each mask using a color dithering technique. “Graphics Software” discloses the use of color dithering, wherein this process involves reducing a color scheme of images. It would have been obvious for one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to learn from the “Graphics Software” article to implement a color reduction process, wherein this allows for manipulation of the images for a better display to the user. Rowe discloses the exchange of data, wherein including large amounts of displayed data that involves various types of display devices and compression of the images that are transmitted. The importance of the appearance of these images are apparent in Rowe, wherein further formatting techniques such as reducing the color schemes would allow for images that are transmitted to be better displayed. Hence, one skilled in the art, at the time of the invention would have been motivated to learn from the “Graphics Software” to perform the reducing a color scheme of the generated data. Furthermore, the “Graphics Software” article points out that the operating systems of computer systems will automatically dither (page 1, lines 5-7), wherein this process is clearly an automatic process that

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occurs based on the operating systems and hence would apply to inventions carried out in these systems.

Conclusion

7. The prior art made of record on form PTO-892 and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. Applicant is required under 37 C.F.R. § 1.111(c) to consider these references fully when responding to this action. The documents cited therein teach the method for compressing data to be displayed.

Responses to this action should be mailed to: Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks, Washington D.C. 20231. If applicant desires to fax a response, central FAX number (703) 872-9306 may be used. NOTE: A Request for Continuation (Rule 60 or 62) cannot be faxed.

Please label "PROPOSED" or "DRAFT" for informal facsimile communications. For after final responses, please label "AFTER FINAL" or "EXPEDITED PROCEDURE" on the document. Hand-delivered responses should be brought to Crystal Park II, 2121 Crystal Drive, Arlington, VA., Sixth Floor (Receptionist).

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Namitha Pillai whose telephone number is (571) 272-4054. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:30 AM - 5:30 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John Cabeca can be reached on (571) 272-4048.

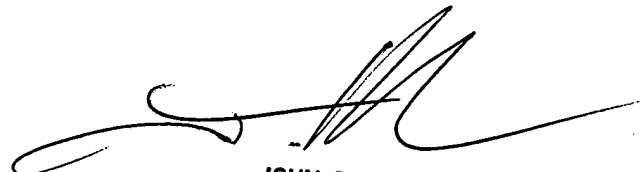
All Internet e-mail communications will be made of record in the application file. PTO employees do not engage in Internet communications where there exists a possibility that

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sensitive information could be identified or exchanged unless the record includes a properly signed express waiver of the confidentiality requirements of 35 U.S.C. 122. This is more clearly set forth in the Interim Internet Usage Policy published in the Official Gazette of the Patent and Trademark on February 25, 1997 at 1195 OG 89.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the Group receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 305-3800.

Namitha Pillai
Assistant Examiner
Art Unit 2173
March 17, 2005



JOHN CABECA
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2100